

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1892

Sabscription by Matt-Post-Pald. DAILY, Per Month..... DAILY, Per Vent...... BUNDAY, Per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

lostage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

If my friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to lave rejected articles returned, they must in en a saws o for that purpose.

THE BUN can to had of Mentes, Kmith, Ainelle & Co., 25 Seventle Street, Strand, London.

Advertising the Election.

By a law enacted in 1842, and known as chapter 139 of the Laws of 1812, the duty of formally notifying the Sheriffs of the several counties of the offices to be filled at the ensuing election devolved upon the Secretary of State. The Sheriffs, in turn, added to the list sent from Albany the county and municipal offices, and arranged for the pub-Hention of the notices in various journals.

The late Legislature abolished this old law, and there is much trepidation lest in consequence of its repeal full publicity will not be given to this year's election. "It would appear," declares the Herald, "that the only official way a citizen of New York can know that an election is to be held, is to go to the Sheriff's office and read in a book, which the Sheriff has provided, a copy of the Secretary of State's legal notice, or to the County Clerk's office and see the list of nominations thus certified to there."

This is guarded enough, and if it were correct it would reveal a situation neither satisfactory to the voters nor creditable to the recent efficient Democratic Legislature. But the fact is that no New York elector will be obliged to call at the Sheriff's office for information. Chapter 61 of the Laws of 1892 makes adequate provision for the public enlightenment as follows:

"At least six days before an election to fill any put lic office, the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of New York shall cause to be published in not less than two remore than four newspapers within such ciry a list of a linominations of candidates for offices to be filled at such election, certified to such Board by the Secretary of State or filed in the office of such Board. Such publication shall contain the name and residence, and, if in a city, the street number of the residence, and place of business, if any, and the part or other designation of each candidate."

It will not be therefore necessary for Sheriff GORMAN to annex a Bureau of In formation to the ancient office of the Sheriff.

Bluejacket Riggin.

The honors paid to the dead body of Boatswain's Mate, CHARLES W. RIGGIN, who was brutally killed last October by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso, show how deep a hold that outrage took upon the feelings of the American people.

The responsibility for the affair has been fixed, and atonement as far as possible has been made. The Government and people of the United States with unmistakable in dignation demanded redress, and Chili, under the pressure of the mobilization of the American fleet, made the necessary apology and followed it with pecuniary reparation. In the unusual marks of respect, therefore, which have attended the bringing of the body of this American sailer to Philadelphia for burial. and the imposing ceremonics to take place in that city, there is no purpose to stir up fresh anger against the Chillan Government or the mob of Valparaiso. The diplomatic incident has been closed, and the in-

ternational bearings of the affair are ended. But the feeling which prompted the American people to go to war rather than submit to the insult to their flag and the maltreatment of their sailors in a foreign port, now expresses itself in paying more than ordinary funeral honors to RIGGIN. His offence, and the offence of TURN-BULL, who also died of the wounds by his assailants, was that testimony shows, as Secretary TRACY's report said, that the crew of the Baltimore, while on liberty in Valparaiso. " were owlerly, soher, and well behaved. They were without arms, and therefore defenceless. Of thirty-six men arrested, all were discharged, judicial investigation into their conduct having "failed to show that a single one of the men was found drunk or disorderly." They were attacked because hostility had been stirred up against the United States through misreping the revolution in Chili.

The spontaneous exhibition of public spirit which took place when the news of the Valparaiso outrage reached this country, afforded a splendid evidence that patriotism is still a ruling sentiment among the American people. Lamentable as that outrage was, the deaths of Riggin and TURNBULL were not without fruit. They led to a demonstration of the fact that the people of the United States would stand by their sailors everywhere, and would enferce reparation for any wrongs done to them and any affront to the flag.

Which is the Better, the Employer or the Walking Delegate?

A despatch from Columbus, in Ohio, says that the Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union have adopted a regulation, under which "any person in the union who becomes intoxicated shall be summarily dismissed."

It is very desirable that all men who depend on their daily labor for their living should keep sober. Getting drunk is an expensive business, directly and indirectly. The cost of enough liquor to make a man drunk is usually a large part of a day's wages, and offentimes he has to lie off from a day's work in order to sober up. This idleness is likely, also, to lead to his getting drunk agata, so he wastes more money and loses more time.

A pastime so expensive is a luxury in which no poor man can afford to indulge. Only the idle rich can afford such spreez, If men must be busy, whether rich or poor, they cannot stand the waste of money or of strength involved in getting drunk.

Every rational man knows that this is true. Why, then, is not every rational man a Prohibitionist? Why is he not in favor of forbidding everybody to drink by law, or, at least, forbidding the sale of all intoxicating beverages?

It is because human nature resents such interference with personal liberty. The great majority of men are no addicted to drunkenness. Only a small minority of any community are drunkards. But men will not tolerate a law which compels them to regulate their habits of eating and drinking according to its requirements. As freemen they want to do the regulating for themselves, and of their own volition. Even to get the advantages of sobriety they will not give

up their right to drink if they so wish. The members of this carriage and wagon swars' union, however, give un their indi

vidual freedom in this respect. They put themselves under the arbitrary rule of the union. They are no longer freemen. They are slaves to the laws of the union. If any one of them gets drunk, he is to be turned out, and that means that the whole force of the union is to be exerted to keep him out of employment at his trade permanently. If he obtains work in the shop, every union man will at once strike. Wherever he goes, the result will be the same. Perhaps thousands of

sober men will be deprived of the means of earning their living because of this one poor man's lapse from sobriety. Walking delegates will go around ordering them out, though they may not know the pretext for the command, and they will have to obey, or they will be blacklisted as he has been. The origin of the disastrous strike in the building trades here. involving nearly 20,000 men, was the mere refusal of a union workman to pay a fine

imposed on him by his union. If an employer not only summarily dismissed a man in his employment who got drunk, but also prevented his obtaining work anywhere else, what an outery ngainst "capital" would be raised by the unions! Yet that is exactly what this union will do. It will turn out summarily "any person in the union who becomes intoxicated;" and then do its best to ruin him. His own associated workmen will deal more mercilessly with him because of his folly than any employer.

Is it possible that the unions can ever induce workingmen generally to submit themselves voluntarily to such tyranny? Will freemen continue under such slavery or put themselves under it to such an extent that these arbitrary and despotic organizations of labor will control the whole force? If the day ever comes, the love of freedom will have departed from workingmen, their self-respect will be weakened fatally, and they will be so far ccustomed to subjection that their loss of independence will render them liable to

further tyranny until they become practically slaves. It is to the honor of manhood that the great majority of workmen refuse to put themselves under the yoke of this union despotism. The loss of freedom can never be compensated for by any gain in wages, even if the unions could always fight successfully against the absolute laws of trade. If a man works at the mercy of a walking delegate, he is under a coarse and cruel and ignorant tyrant whose interest is to deprive him of the means of earning his living. He has two masters; his employer, whom he is free to leave, and the walking

delegate, whose power he cannot resist. Will workmen work solely under the direction of those who pay them their wages, or under walking delegates, whose function is to take away their opportunity of earning wages? Which is the better?

Exit Lord Salisbury.

It was by its full majority of forty that the Gladstonian opposition passed on Thursday the vote of want of confidence to which Lord Salisbury must defer by at once resigning his place as first Minister. For six years he has been the virtual ruler of his country with a large and docile majority at his back, including many of the most capable and distinguished politicians. Yet he has failed to convince the electors that the bestowill of a separate government upon Ireland would endanger the cohesion and

welfare of the United Kingdom. It has not been from lack of shrewd and earnest effort that he has lost his hold upon the voters who placed him in office. He has done so much to conciliate England and Scotland that old-fashioned Tories may well recall with disgust, and almost with despair, the sacrifices imposed upon them. It has been the hand of their own chosen Minister which has struck down the squirearchy by the County Government act, and which has dealt a shattering blow at the landowning interest by the measure providing for allotments to agricultural laborers. It is he who has pledged the gradit of the they were the American uniform. Imperial Treasury for an immense sum of lances died. He thought he was dying, and money to be expended for converting Irish tenants into peasant proprietors. although he had denounced with peculiar vehemence the Land Purchase bill of Mr. GLADSTONE, which embodied the same principle. Had not his hands been tied by the fear of losing in one quarter what he might gain in another, Lord Salis-BURY would not perhaps have shrunk from disestablishing the historical Presbyterian Kirk in Scotland and the Anglican Church in Wales. It is cortain that at his Tithes resentations of the acts of our navy dur- act many of his Welsh supporters stood

aghast. Even on the question of free trade he wavered, for he acknowledged, what no English statesman of the first rank has admitted in the last forty years, that there was a good deal to be said upon both sides Yet all the concessions made or promised have been fruitless; and instead of the great preponderance which his followers possessed in the last House of Commons, they are now confronted by a considerable adverse majority. The defeat of the Conservatives, although

Liberals, formidable in experience and ability if not in numbers, is due partly to an alteration of Mr. GLADSTONE'S home rule change wrought in the British electors by the last Reform act, that, namely, of 1885 The Home Rule bill of 1886, by completely withdrawing Irishmen from the imperia assembly at Westminster, and thus seeming to provide a basis for entire separation, darined many Englishmen inclined to allow Ireland, under certain guarantees, to manage her own local affairs. The retention of Irish members in the British House of Commons would undoubtedly involve some difficulties turning on the question whether Irishmen could be allowed to legislate on matters with which Englishmen Welshmen, or Scotchmen were exclusively concerned. But this objection seemed to be outweighed by the pledge of national unity which would be offered by the pres ence of Irishmen in Westminster. At all events Mr. GLADSTONE decided to allay misgivings by modifying his home rule project in this particular. By this stroke of policy he undoubtedly removed the prin cipal objection to his plan.

It is very questionable, however, whether even a home rule scheme thus modified would have been accepted by the British electorate, constituted as this was sever years ago. The fact is that Mr. GLAD STONE is indebted, not to the English urban constituencies which have remained substantially unchanged, but to the English counties in which the weight of the newly enfranchised agricultural laborer has been evinced for the first time. In the election of 1886 the farm hand, who had been prac tically a serf tied to the glebe for centuries, dld not comprehend or exercise the political strength which had just been conferred upon him. He is now alive to it, and nothing can convince him that he has not more to hope for from his liberators than from his traditional oppres-It was he who, under the shield of

the secret ballot, vented his age-long grudge against squire, parson, and farmer, and betrayed what used to be the Tory strongholds into the hands of the Glad stonians. There is no reason to doubt that the enlightenment of the rural laborer as to his political capabilities, and his determination to assert them on behalf of his champions, will be more and more distinctly felt at the ballot box for some time

to come. In a word, the day of British Conservatism of the type which Lord Salisbury represented when he took office, has gone by. If he ever return to power, it will be upon a platform essentially Liberal, if not indeed more radical than any which Mr. GLADSTONE himself would at present consent to occupy.

Is Death's a Kindly Clasp?

A narration from personal experience of how it feels to die, is an interesting addition to the little we know on a matter of preëminent interest. People who have suffered what virtually was death by drowning, have described the sensations of the struggle and the surrender and a few who have been hanged into insensibility, have come back to life to tell how it feels to die. A European scientist, too, has lately collected much evidence about the sensation felt by persons falling from lofty places. The testimony from all these sources is practically unanimous that the passing from life to death is painless, peaceful, and usually pleasurable. The return to consciousness is usually the reverse of these conditions, being often exceedingly painful, a fact which might be taken by the pessimistic as an indication that it is better to die than to live.

An interesting case of a man who has come back from death to life is that of MI-CHAPT, RELIME, who, some weeks ago, was twice strung up to a beam by a rope around his neck by a mob of lynchers near Fresno, California. BLUME was in jail at Sanger, near Fresno, on a charge of being implicated in a murder. Feeling against him ran high, and one night a mob of people took him from the poorly guarded jail and endeavored to extort a confession from him. His hands were tied, he was made to stand on a barrel, and a rope was passed over a convenient beam and fastened in a noose around his neck. He declared he had nothing to confess, and after some parley the barrel was knocked from under him, and at the same time he was jerked up toward the beam by the lynchers pulling on the rope. A few days later BLUME described his

sensations at the end of the rope: "I expected to die. They pushed me off, and I felt my neck crack. Then I heard a harsh, grating sound which I now suppose was caused by the rope being drawn over the beam as the men were bauling me up. Consciousness was of very short duration. There was no pain after my neck cracked. I seemed to be swim ming in air that was intensely dark, but I thought i was in some familiar place. It was like a dream, was in some familiar place. It was like a dream, seemed to be floating away faster and faster, and ligh er and lighter, until I passed into nothingness.

"I did not know when I was let down. I returned to consciousness as gradually and as pointered; as I had passed away. It was like a vision, very strange and wonderful, and gradually I thought I was returning from some place, I did not know where, and by some means I knew not what. The first thing I remember was seeing the eyes of the men who were standing around me. I saw nothing but their eyes at first; bu gradually I could see their forms, and knew that the last I came to myself, and was able to get upon my feet. The rope had been loosened."

Another attempt was made to extort confession, but the dazed and half dead man declared he had nothing to confess, and after a few minutes spent in this way the lynchers again stood BLUME on the barrel and again hauled him up:

"I think I did not drop so far as before. At any rate my experience was not quite the same. I was con scious of a painful and somewhat long struggle. But as I grew weak and exhausted I quit struggling and passed paintessly into nothingness. My return to con sciousness was about the same as before except that an acute sense of distress was associated with my other feelings of dimly seeing and hearing things."

We ourselves have heard similar testimony from a gentleman of intelligence and education, who practically experienced the sensations that attend dissolution. He had en sick with a fever, and to all his friends thought he was dead. If he had really passed into death instead of into the corpse-like trance from which he subsequently revived, he would have suffered no additional pang. His report was that the sensation of dying was physically pleasurable, a relief and a luxury; and all of the physical pain and mortal distress that attended his remarkable experience were the sensations that accompanied the struggle back to life.

Such cases confirm the evidence already accumulated that the actual grip of death is a friendly, kindly clasp, that the pains of death are like the pleasures of life, greatest in the anticipation, and however severe the struggle may seem to an onlooker, dying is as painless, because as natural, as falling asleep.

Snoring and Nightgowns Barred.

The region comprising Philadelphia and its suburbs is noted for its scrapple, its outlandish family names, and its sleepiness. To the peculiarity last mentioned it owes they were assisted by a body of Dissident lits widest notoriety. It has been understood that there was no limit to its indulgence of the propensity to sleep at all times and in all places; but a recent event indiprogramme, but mainly to the profound | cates that there is a degree of indulgence at which the line is drawn:

"The woman was attired in a wrapper and her hair was hanging loosely down her back. She was walking slowly, and when the officer approached her side he was astonished to hear her snorms, although her eyes were open. He addressed her in low tones, but re ceived no answer. He then grabbed her by the arm. This aroused her. When she was found by the officer she was nearly two miles from her home."

The foregoing is from the esteemed Press of Philadelphia. The incident took place in Camden. This New Jersey suburb is about as far from Philadelphia as Brooklyn is from New York. The drowsiness that pervades the Pennsylvania city does not dominatein all respects the town across the river. The centre of somnolence is the heart of the big city. Camden does a rattling business in marriages, and is the home of other industries more or less noisy; but away from the doors of the matrimonial and other mills the stranger in Camden might forget that he had crossed the river which separates the two cities Thus it is that the Camden woman of whom our esteemed contemporary tells was enabled to walk two miles in the streets sound asleep, snoring and attired in garments appropriate only for the seclusion of the

chamber, before she attracted notice. Philadelphia and its suburbs are probaoly the only inhabited places in the world in which residents can go anoring about the streets on business, or for recreation, without attracting general attention, or be ing awakened by the ordinary noises of the locality. But for the police there is no telling how long this woman might have continued her peripatetic sleep and snoring; she had kept it up for hours without being disturbed by any civilian, and it is probable that she would have continued until surfeited and of her own accord she awakened But she chanced to come across & policeman who was awe're, and to this circumstance

the rest of the world is indebted for informa tion as to where Philadelphia and its suburbs draw the line officially with reference

to sleeping on foot in public places. The limit, it seems, is not fixed at any de-

gree of soundness of the sleeper's sleep, nor at any magnitude of the somnambular throng, but at loud sporing and night clothes. This line is sufficiently distinct to enable all policemen to avoid "waking up the wrong customer," and thus getting themselves into trouble.

It is a reasonable computation that Gov ernor Buchanan's lenity to the murderer Kino will cost fifty human lives within the next two years in Tennessee alone.

INVITED TO THE NAVAL REVIEW. The President Issues the Invitation to th

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12-The United States has issued an invitation to the nations of Europe to the United States naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to participate in the international naval rendezvous in Hampton Roads previous thereto. The invitations state that the Government of the United States will assemble its fleet at Hampton Roads on the 26th of April next, with instructions to proceed thence to New York harbor, there to take part in a naval review in connection with the international exposition at Chicago commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is the sincere and carnest wish of the Presteen that this proposed celebration shall be commensurate with the importance of the historical event which it commemorates, and shall illustrate the extraordinary advance in the progress of naval architecture at the present time. To this end the fleet of the United States will be composed of vessels of the most medern types which shall have been completed at the date named, and the demonstration will further include reproductions of the caravels which composed the fleet of Columbus on his voyage of discovery. Each foreign nation is invited to send a squadron of vessels, which may ilttingly represent its power and dignity. States will assemble its fleet at Hampton may fittingly represent its power and dig-

TAXED ON PAR VALUES ONLY.

Some of Our Corporations Save a Good Bea

of Money This Year. In a suit brought against the Tax Commis sioners last year by the Union Trust Company to reduce its assessment, the Court of Appeals decided that the city had the right to tax only the par value of the capital stock and the surplus of the company. The Commissioners had previously assessed upon an average of the market and book value. Nearly all of the railroad companies assessed in this city have taken advantage of this decision, and there is a big difference between the figures of this and last year's assessment. These are some of the companies that gain by the decision, with the assessments of the two years contrasted:

1881. 1882.

1592, \$1,854,444 1,118,000 8,720,988 1.299,000 Jay Gould did not ask for a reduction in the assessment of the Manhattan Elevated Hairroad Company. The company was assessed upon a valuation of \$8.623.833 in 1891, and this year the amount, as sent to the Tax Commissioners, is \$11.047.008.

A LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Young Democrats of the Bay State. BUZZARD'S BAT, Mass., Aug. P. 1892.

John B. Seward, Secretary, 4-c.
Mr Dran Sin: 1 have received your courteous invitation to attend the shore dinner to be given by the Young Men's Democratic Club at Revers on the even-Chicago Convention.

It would give me great pleasure if I could be present on this interesting occasion, but I regret that my engagements are such as to make the acceptance of your invitation impossible. I am extremely gratified by the hearty pledge which your letter contains of the earnest support and assist-ance of the Young Men's Democratic Club in the present

campaign.

I am a firm believer in the usefulness of organization such as yours, and am convinced that the efforts of your club cannot fail to influence largely the result in rour State.

The prospects of winning Massachusetts are so pr ising that efforts in that direction, it is more than probable, will result in a cause of great congratulation on the part of those who participate, while the ser-vices thus rendered to the country and the party, regardless of the result, must always be a source of sat

Wishing for your club the greatest possible perity, and hoping that we may congratulate each other on a splendid victory in November next, I am very truly yours,

The Sun is in the Lead.

From the Neuralealer and Stationer n itself a proof of success. Every paper published in New York city in the morning is returnable but Tun Sex, and who will say that it is not a success. There is no doubt that the principal cause of the unlimited return privilege being adhered to is that each publisher wants to have his paper exposed for sale in as many stores and stands as possible, to lead its advertisers believe that it has a large sale. This is a foolish view to take, as I will prove by the following anecdots which loverheard between a newsdealer and one of his

"No Sen! What's the matter with Tue Sent All sold out, ch! Must have a good sale. I see you have all the others left. That settles it. I will advertise in Tax Sun next week, for I want to advertise in a live newspaper not dead ones, which do not sell."

This was an actual occurrence, and served to prove that the fact of the paper being sold out was bette proof to the advertiser than the fact that he was able to obtain a copy of the other papers at all stands, for they were returnable. He believed one to have a bona fide circulation; the other, a fictitions one.

The Curse of the Wandering Foot, From the Indianapolis Joursal

"While I perceive," said the kindly man to the tramp. "that you are a sober fellow and not averse to the sound performance of any nominal work that may be intrusted to your hands, I am somewhat curious to know why you do not invite some continuous employment and settle down to that steadfastly, and cease utterly your unprofitable rovings."

"Most willingly would I do the thing suggested," ropined the trainp, "but that in such effort I would assuredly prove a disappointment to any who might so seek to be friend me. I am not of the caste that may abide. I was born otherwise. Despite myself I must be moving always—on and on. It is my fate—a ban—a curso—at least I often call it so—the curse of the wandering foot."

All hope of rest withdrawn me?

All hope of rest withdrawn me? What drawd command hath put This awful carse upon me? The curse of the wandering foot? For ward and backward end thither, And hither and you again— Wandering ever! And whither? Answer them, God! Amen.

The blue skies are far e er me.
The bleak fields near below;
Where the innther that here me,
Where her grave in the snow,
Clad in her frough at a could.
The and eyes frozen shut.
That went so often, often.
The curse of the wandering footl Here in your marts I care not what soever ye think.
Good folk many who dare not
tive me breat and drink.
Give me to sup of year pily—
least me on prayers. O ye,
Net 1 your Christ in the city.
He wou d face torth with me—

Forward and onward and thither,
And hither again and you.
With nulls for our drink 10g-ther
And honey to feed upon:
Sor hope of rest withdrawn us,
Since the one our Faller put
The blessed curse ment usThe curse of the wandering foot.

Jama Whittons Biller.

From the Key West Advection. The Sex is to issue a "stude to New York" for the use and benefit of those visiting New York in October.

foming from such a source, it will be truthful, inter A Mystery of the Bordens' Clock.

From the Full Biver Evening News.

The Social Swim in Atchison.

From the Atchison Daily Globe. The young men who attended the lawn party last night took extra collars some One used six. The thermometer registered nearly 10 at inidnight.

> A Texas Event. From the Dublin Progress

Mr. Cargill living on Green's Creek, and Miss Sallie lay of Round Hole Stance were nupticated last Sunday.

ITALY AND AMERICA

King Humbert's Diplomacy - The Italian Ironelad and the Festival of Columbus-A Messenger of Peace Quite Rendy for War-Italy as a Great Naval Power-The Giovanni Bausan - A Famous Italian Saller of the Revolutionary Epoch-Lord Nelson and Caracetolo-A Dark Chapter of Bistory, in Which Bausan Figured,

Rome, July 25.-Probably no sovereign in Europe is so much his own Minister of Foreign Affairs as the King of Italy; and certainly no country in Europe at this moment has so lever a Minister of Foreign Affairs as Italy. Many things might be cited to prove this proposition, which is of the greatest importance just now to everybody on either side of the Atlantic, who is interested in the maintenance of international peace. But just at present content myself with calling attention to the suggetly shown by the Italian sovereign in his recent order directing that one of the linest of the Italian fronclad cruisers, the Glovanni Rausan, be sent to take part in the celebration at New York of the festivities which are o commemorate in October the discovery of America by Columbus.

Much has already been said by way of comment upon the amiable telegrams exchanged between President Harrison and King Humbert on this subject; but there is more in the mission of the Gio-vanni Bausan than meets the casual eye in these amiable telegrams. For more than a rear past a great deal of irritation has been growing up in Italy over the relations be ween Italy and the New World. This irritation first assumed an active form when the people of New Orleans took the law into their own hands and lynched in that city a number of Italians charged with conspiracy and murder; but it began ong before with the stories which reached Italy from time to time of violence and illtreatment suffered, or alleged to have been suffered, by Italians living not only in the United States but in one or another of the Spanish-American Republics. Such stories were particulary frequent from Uruguay and Brazil, in both of which countries the Italians are not only extremely numerous, but remarkably industrious and prosperous. Notice was constantly taken, too, in the Italian press of the repeated troubles in the United States especially in New York and in the Northwest, between Italian laborers and the laborers from other parts of Europe, with whom the Italians have been steadily coming into competition during the last decade in the American

labor market. The recall of Baron Fava from the Legation in Washington was really due, I think it may now be safely said, much more to a wish on the part of the Italian Government to appease the exasperation of the Italian people than to any serious expectation of a real rupture with the Government of the United States. The lynching at New Orleans brought to a head, so to speak, the feeling which had been long growing up in Italy, that Italian emigrants beyond the Atlantic were exposed to outrage and injustice through the failure of the Italian Government to make the transatlantic nations understand that Italy has really become, not only one of the great powers of Europe, but one of the great naval powers of the world and that as a great naval power Italy is abundantly able to protect the rights of her subjects in all parts of the world. In the case of the United States this feeling of irritation was undoubtedly embittered long before the lynching at New Orleans by the injudicious handling of the diplomatic relations between Washington and Rome under the administration of President Cleveland, when an opportunity was unfortunately furnished to the Italian opponents of the Vatican to affirm that the American Government was taking sides with the Pope against the Quirinal.

The suspension of diplomatic relations

which followed the correspondence of Mr. Blaine and Baron Fava over the New Orleans matter, had the good effect in Italy of producing the impression that Italian Government was ready and determined to take decided action anywhere and everywhere in behalf of its subjects. But during the last three or four months the old irritation has been in a measure revived first by an affair in the Northwest between some Italian railway workmen and a Swedish contractor, and more recently and more seriously by the murder under aggravated circumstances of an Italian ship Captain in the port of Sao Paolo in Brazil, and by several disagreeable collisions between the Portuguese and the Italians in the southern part of this latest born of the American republics. Italy is now passing through the throes of an electoral period, and the opponents of the Gioliti Administration have made a great outery over the fact that the Italian flag is found to be represented at this interesting moment in the Brazilian waters only by a couple of small men of war, the largest of which, the Veinago, is not much, if at all, more formidable than the alleged cruisers to which the honor of the United States has usually been confided on the coasts of Spanish and Portuguese America. Economy is just now the watchword of the Italian Government, as it is of all free Governments during an electoral period, and if the Italian Naval Administration had sent a couple of fronclads to bring the Brazilians to book, the Italian Treasury would no doubt have been severely attacked for allowing the necessary expenditure, by the very newspapers which most angrily insisted that the ironclads should be sent. This, then, is the psychological moment so adroitly chosen by King Humbert I. for sending into our transatlantic waters one of the finest and most formidable of the Italian ocean cruisers, not in the least on an errand of vengeance or of war, but on a mission of peace and civilization. Of course Italy, the native land of Columbus, must be adequately represented in America, when the greatest city of the New World colebrates the fourth centenary of his great discovery. How could Italy be better represented on such an occasion than by a stately vessel. which bears in reference to the little caravels of the discoverer, something not unlike the relation borne by the little Ligurian village of Cocoretto, in which the best authorities assert that Columbus was really born, to the immense metropolis of modern American polities, finance, and commerce? Certainly Columbus himself would be much less astonished by walking up Broadway to-day, than he would be by setting foot on the deck of the Giovanni Bausan, while her gigantic guns were saluting the forts and ships in New York harbor. While the advent of the Giovanni Bausan.

therefore, will really be, as President Harrison calls it, a graceful and appropriate expression of the good feelings which exist and ought to exist between the Governments and the peoples of Italy and the United States, it will also be an unob-trusive but significant symbol of the power which Italy now possesses effectually to look after and protect her subjects in far and foreign ports. Should any occasion arise during the autumn for reading a lesson to Brazil or Uruguay or Argentina, or may other American republic, the Giovanni Bausan will be an important addition to the Italian naval force in American waters. As there is reason to believe that the selection of this vessel for this mission was made by King Humbert himself, it will be admitted. I think, that he understands his business, and does it with count decision and tact. The Giovanni Bausan is an ironelad, torpedo

bearing cruiser of more than average speed, built as a typical vessel of her class for the Italian Government by the Armstrongs at Newcastle, Sho was fitted out for sea at the time, seven years ago, under the personal inspection of the Duke of Genca, a cousin of the King and brother of the Queen of Italy, who holds a high command in the Italian bayr. She is fitted throughout with electic lights on the Edison system, and as all the details of her armament and equipment are, or ought to be, well known to the department in Washington. I will not trouble you with them here. She

Section 1. The control of the best of of the

heet coming to the relief of the renuce spanish the telescoming to the relief of the republicans, but it was soon ascertained that the vessels were the ships of Lord Achon. The English Admiral had hardly cast anchor in the bay when the situation was seen to be seriously changed. The arrival was rapidly followed by that of a switt vessel which brought from Palermo Lady Hamilton, de-

commerce, enterprise, and war.